

***Salmonella Typhi* (Typhoid Fever)**

(*Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi)

2019 Case Definition

CSTE Position Statement(s)

18-ED-08

Clinical Criteria

Infections caused by *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi (*S. Typhi*) are often characterized by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and non-productive cough. However, mild and atypical infections may occur. Carriage of *S. Typhi* may be prolonged.

One or more of the following:

- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal cramps
- Constipation
- Anorexia
- Relative bradycardia

Laboratory Criteria

Confirmatory laboratory evidence:

- Isolation of *S. Typhi* from a clinical specimen.

Presumptive laboratory evidence:

- Detection of *S. Typhi* in a clinical specimen using a culture-independent diagnostic test (CIDT¹).

Note: Serologic testing (i.e., detection of antibodies to *S. Typhi*) should not be utilized for case classification.

Epidemiologic Linkage

- Epidemiological linkage to a confirmed *S. Typhi* infection case, **OR**
- Epidemiological linkage to a probable *S. Typhi* infection case with laboratory evidence, **OR**
- Member of a risk group as defined by public health authorities during an outbreak.

Criteria to Distinguish a New Case from an Existing Case

- A new case should be created when a positive laboratory result is received more than 365 days after the most recent positive laboratory result associated with a previously reported case in the same person.

Effective: May 8, 2023

Case Classification

Confirmed

A person who meets the confirmed laboratory criteria for diagnosis.

Probable

- A clinically compatible illness in a person with presumptive laboratory evidence.
- A clinically compatible illness in a person with an epidemiological linkage.

Notes:

- It is estimated that approximately 2-5% of persons infected with *S. Typhi* become chronic intestinal carriers who continue to shed *S. Typhi* for more than one year. These people are typically referred to as chronic carriers.
- This case definition does not exclude persons with a previously reported *S. Typhi* Infection case from being counted as a new case if the subsequent positive laboratory result is more than 365 days from the most recent positive laboratory result associated with the existing case.

¹ Culture-independent diagnostic testing includes PCR, EIA, ELISA, and other antigen detection tests. It does NOT include Antibody testing.